

Mashville!



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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY AUGUST 29, 1862.

VOL I. SEADSHIPPERATT AND

Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM STANE, Recorder, JOHN CHUMBLET, Marshal.

Deputy Marshals-W. H. Willettson, A. C. Cornege and James & Stotle, Clerks of the Merket-John Chumbley, as affine, thest Jos. L. Rynn, second; and John Reddick, third. The Assessor-William Driver. Bermins Collecter - A. B. Shankland

Wester Tan Collector-R. B. Garrett. re-It. Beary. Wharf Master-Thomas Louise. Supercutendent of the Workhouse J. Q. Dadd. erintendent of the Water Wachs-Jamos Wyall t Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Sealing, Sexton of the Comsterp-T. H. McBride. titered Openione-J. In Strumet.

City Affecting Links M. Phasi Smith CITY COUNCIL.

Hourd of Aldgemen-M. M. Brien, President J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovet, Wm. S. Chestham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jan. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President z. William Roberts, T. J. Varbrough, Wol. Dilver, Wm. Blowart, Jonis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. Mr. South gate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John dready.

STANDING CONTRIVENS OF THE CITY CORNECLE. Finance -Knowles, Scovel and Cele. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets-Yarbrough, Torner, Southgate, Dayis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheathum and Claiborne

Wheef-Newman, Stowert and Turner. Hospital -- Jones, May field and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newstran Gos-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Braith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Boberts, Stewart and Turner Slave-Hough, Cathorne and Davis. Police-Cheutham, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough, Clasborne and Brien. VarlAquer Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. mts and Erpenditures-Cale, Seavel and

Public Property-Rrien, Cheatham and Turner Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. Ar The Board of Aldermon mosts the Tuesdays

next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in such month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each mouth.

NIGHT POLICE

Custois-John Baugh, First Lieutement-Wm. Yarbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davir. Policensi.—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da-is, Jogl Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulltt. The Police Court is opened every morning at

COUNTY OFFICERS. Sherif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Holi on and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phinosa Garrett. Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N. H. Belcher. Ranger-John Corbitt Bevenne Collector-J. G. Briley, Halleund Tax Collector-W. D. Bobertson. Countables for the Nushville District-John D. Gower and J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT. sdge-Hon, James Whitworth.

Cterk-P. Lindsley Nichol. #3" The Judge's Court meets the first Monday is

ach month, and the Quarterly Court, composed o the Magistrates of the County, in held the first Mon day in January, April, July and October. CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter, Clerk-Dayld C. Love. The Court meets the first Houday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles E. Diggoon. Ar The Court meets the first Monday in April Au

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Bon. Samuel D. Frierron. Clerk and Moster-J. E. Gleaven. The Court meets the first Monday to May and

Jour F. Hrnz, Grand Secretary, should be addressed

at Mahnille, Tenn. Tennesses Ledge, No. 1-Meets every Turnley Even uc, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum mer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Legensur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G., J. L. Wenkley Secretary; L. K. Spain, Tressurer.

every Monday Eccuring. The officers are: S. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, Y. G.; J. L. Parli, Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Macta at their Hall, on South Cherry steed, every Friday Evening. The officers

Traine Ladge, No. 10-Meets at the name place

ure : O. C. Covers, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyati, Secretary; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer. Aurera Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Thursday Evaning. The officers are: Charles Rich

S.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary Ridgely Buoumpment, No. 1-Meets at the above Hal on the first and third Wednesdays of each soonth. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P., T. H. McBrids, H.P.

I. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W., John F. Hite, Sorthe ; B. H. Cutter, Treasurer. Offer Branch Emocrapment, No. 4-Mosts at the above Hall on the mound and fourth Wednesday

nights of each month. The officers are: Jan T Bell, C.P.; Hunry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; H. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, ARBIVAL AND IDEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Nashville & Decatur R.R. Truin leaves at 4.00, A.M.

or soy. at 7.00, P.M. Nucl. & Chatlanings B.R. Train leaves at \$10.00, A.M. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

OFFICE: No. 51, Queant Square. Persons wining to send Freight and Parisages by the Morning Trains of the LOUISVILLS AND NASS. YEAR, and MASKYGAR AND DECATES RATEROLDS. seest have the same at the Office by 6 o'clock the

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Hendquarters on High street. Col. J. F. Mile District-Headqua-Ford's residence.) W. H. Shiell, Maj. 15th U. S. Le funtry, A. A. A. G.

Charry steems; No. 10, (Judge Cetson's residence.) Capt. J. D. Binghara. Anistant Quartermanter-No. - Chargy Street, Cant. Assistant Quartermoster - Vine street, near Mrs. 'olic's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Auditor Querismuster-No. 57, Market street .-Chief Commissary-Readquarters, No. 10, Vine at Capt. R. Macfeely. Commissory of Subsidence-Droad street, Capt. 3.

Arting Commissing of Substance-Corner of Broad and College structs. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old reidance,) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Manuale ollding. J. R. Penres, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mall, via Louisville, arrives Dally, 5.16 P. M. Inaven ** 7.45 A.M Columbia, via T. & A. R.R. arrives " 6.20 P.M. " leaves " 0,00 A.M. Shalbyville, via N. & C. R.R, arrives " 3,50 P.M. 1 lebanon, . . . arrives " 10.00 A.M. - . leaves " 2,00 P.M.

Memphis Mall, leaves Dally, via Louisville and Calro POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ARE Liberty Alexandria; Gordonaville. Smithville. Watertown, Jenning's Forh POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF M. & C. P.S .-Murfreesboro, Fosterville, Shelbyville, Jordan's Valley, or Christiana. Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. & COLLEGE STREET

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments, 200 Bbin Ball, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 boxen SALT, for usic by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Colla ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 40 buts. Coal Oil, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 half lible. Coal Olls, for sale by GONNOR & BRO 150 dusing BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes HOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BBO. 12 cheste TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 12 cadies TEA, for sale by

O home Yeart POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CUNNOB a BRO. 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 14 bbb. VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR 4 BRO. 10 kits SALMON, f r sale by CONNOR & BRO-24 kits MACE KREEL, for rale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 with REBREING, for male by CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits sulab, for sale by CONNOB & BBO. 19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 him MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bhis. CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 house dries HERENG, for asie by CONNOR & BRO. 16 house Deved Sented, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO kegs NAILS, for sain by CONNOR & BRO.

50 ap s Countried flagur, for sule by CONNOR & BRO. 125 hage MEAL, for male by CONNORA DRO. 500 bbs FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

20 carks HAMS, for sale by CONNO a BRO. 20 casts SHRS, for sale by conton a neo. 200 ap 8 CONNOR or BRO. 20 leaves fresh Garden SKED, for make by CONNOR & DRO.

S bbls Onion SETS, for sain by CONNOR & TIRO. 10 thereus Canvassed Halfit, with a large lot or all our old marks of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap. 8 B. CONNOR & BRO.

DR. COLEMAN'S

THE attention of citizens, strangers, and others visting Nashville, requiring menical sid, is respectfully enifed to this office, No. 31 Deaderick street, second floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Br. Coussas is an old practitioner of medicine; his almost unlimited experience and flattering success for many years past, in the treatment of retreats business, has induced him to describe his undivided attention to all diseases of this nature. Many cases of the most involved character have promptly yielded to his improved method of treatment.

Primary, Secondary, Tertary and Reschitary Styphona, Generalized, meet with me resistance to be genite and university suggests, meet with me resistance to be considered.

A female irregularities and functional tederangs souts of the Womb, and the disease arising from mente of the Womb, and the disease arising from Gestation and ill unanged parturition.

Every case of Bedeville Supriure, and of Pines, and Profaquin of the Section, and most cases of Fintila, can be careful case to the Section, and most cases of Fintila, can be careful case in undertaken by Dr. Unionan, a core is incorresbly convenient, as a careful examination of the inter cases is undertaken by Dr. Unionan, a core is incorresbly convenient, as a careful examination of ways possessed in the present of section of the interpretation of parading.

Persons of either sex applying is purson or by letter (describing case) so the first symptoms of any across aposite dimens, can be cared, in most cases, by the abortion method, in forty eight bours.

Egret confidence, prompt attention, and moderate charges, will govern thin with his patrons.

Egr 50s thereury used in the treatment of seneros discases, as he believes (in most cases) is produced as were disease, as he believes (in most cases) is produced as were disease than that his given to cure.

Office hours from eight in the morning till nine in the synning. Mashville Anion,

TERMS Staine Count, par amount. Ter Wangay Chron, pull senson,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1802.

Buell's Camp in Alabama.

Mr. Truman, the telegraphic correspondent of Forney's Press, writing from Gen. Buell's camp near Battle Creek, near

Bridgeport, Ala., says the location is in an exquisite valley bordering upon the Tennessee river, and situated between the Cumberland and Raccoon mountains. Battle creek is a small rivulet terminating at this point, where it flows into the Tonnessee river. The whole of Buell's camp lies immediately under the Comberland mountains stretching its continuous length in a right line to the northeast, while upon the other hand is the Tennessee river, bounded upon the east by the Raccoon range of mountains. The scenery of the valley is delightful-at intervals shaded by groves of oaks and other trees of a sturdy character, freshened by springs and rivulets of sparkling, gurgling water, fragrant with flowers of every hue and odor, dotted over with villas, plantations, and residences, and musical with thousands of the feathered songsters—the whole lending a charm at once suggestive of the vision of the fabled Rasselas.

The army for the last four weeks has been on half and third rations, as far as the Government is concerned, but, at the same time, our men have fared sumpuously on green corn, beans, melons, and fruits of all kinds, with the savory addition of mutton, venison, veal, and other luxuries of animal food. Notwithstanding the neighbors say this is the most unhealthy month of the year, and that the valley is by no means an absolutely healthy situation for a large body of men, our troops were never in the posession of such universally good health, information to that effect being tendered by the surgeous of several regiments. The regiments are all on the increase, occa-sioned by the return of those who have been absent on furlough. New clothes, regulation hats, &c., have been provided for all the registents, enabling them to present a clear and soldierly appearance. Therefore, taking everything into consideration, Buell's army were never in so fine condition as at the present time. The regiments are all fuller than they were before Corinth: the men composing them possess superb fighting qualities and powers of endurance, having had experience at Belmont, Somerset, Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, and know no such word as fail; the tout ensemble of officers and men is new and complete in change, while the discipline of these hardy sons of the West compares favorably with that of the regular army.

Our troops do picket duty by brigade our lines occupying a distance of several miles upon one side of the river, while the enemy hold the opposite side. No shots are exchanged, although our men are in communication at all times with the rebels. The scene is more romantic than the situation before Corinth, as persons upon this side of the river can hear plainly every word of conversation which takes place upon the other, especially in some places where the river is very narrow. If the rebels can be believed, General Bragg is in command. The camp of the Kentucky 11th and 26th is opposite that of the rebel Helm's cavalry, many of the men upon each side being intimately acquainted. Every conceivable kind of conversation occurs between the two parties, the rebels generally being more saucy and defiant than our men. The enemy seems to be very well aware of the fact that our army has been abort of subsistence, and often shout, "Boys, you're only on half rations; we have plenty to spare!" Both parties exchange newspapers, and we frequently read the Knoxville and Atlanta journals. The modus operandi of the exchange is novel, each party swimming to the middle of the river with a newspaper in his mouth. An exchange of coffee and tobacco is often made in somewhat the same manner, the parties always shaking hands before separating.

Witnessing such friendly exhibitions and honorable meetings, it is sometimes questionable in one'- mind if war really exists. But if you walk along the shore a short distance, you will see some fellows amusing themselves by merely pointing their guns at some rebel objects, making use of some such expressions as the following: "But, couldn't I pop that butternut off that stump;" "Lord, how quick I could send that gray-back below;' 'Fut an ilegent shot for a feller like meself;" "How quick I could jerk that fellow's head off of its hinges;" and divers other expressions, which urge me to believe that all exhibitions of friendship are transitory in fact. And equally ludicrous transactions occur upon the opposite side, the following being their stereotyped expressions: "How is all our Yankee friends o-day?" "How much did you find at Corinth?" "What did you do with those twenty thousand prisoners that Halleck took there?" "How do you ever expect to cross this river?" "How long do you expect to keep the railroads open?" "Next time we get after you we'll drive you to ____!" "How about Richmond?" "Where's Frement?" "Have you heard from Beauregard?" while "Bull Run" is

the general salute. Large numbers of the Union citizens sources What is still better, large numa man named Smith, a rich farmer, residing a few miles east of Jasper, and drill three times a day. They draw rations,

CONFISCATION ACT.

[PUBLIC-No. 160.1 Aw Acr to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confinente the property of rebels, and

for other purpuses. Be it curried by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall be reafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or at the discretion of the court, he shall be the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary,

notwithstanding. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. S. And be it further enacted, That

every person guilty of either of the effen-ces described in this act shall be forever neapable and disqualifled to hold any office under the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enocied, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or altar the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the nited States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enucted, That, to ensure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effeets of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the name and the proceeds thereof for the et of the army of the United States that is to say :

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the ebels in array against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commisioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America. Thirdly. Of any person acting as

overnor of a State, member of a Conention or Legislature, or judge of any ourt of any of the so-called Confederate tates of America. Fourthly. Of any person who, having

seld an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-enfled Confederate States Fifthly. Of any person hereafter held-

ing an office or agency under the so-call-ed Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character: Provided, That the persons thirdly, ourthly and fifthly above described hall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended rdinance of secession of the State, or or to support the Constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly, Of any person who, owning roperty in any loyal State or Territory the United States, or in the District of olumbia, shall hereafter assist and give id and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that be is one of the persons described in this section.

credits of such person shall be liable to life. seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be mull and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the pessession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons de-

scribed in this section. SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property, after the same shall ave been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proof this county come into our camps, and ceedings in rem shall be instituted in we derive very valuable information from the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territo bers refuse to leave our camps, but have rial court, or in the United States disformed themselves into a company, under | trict court for the District of Columbia. within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if moveable, may and subject themselves to the discipline first be brought, which proceedings shall connected with a soldier's life. Their conform as nearly as may be to proceedfirst be brought, which proceedings shall stories of rebel barbarities, in this portion ings in admiralty or revenue cases, and of Tennessee, are almost incredible. said property, whether real or personal,

shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States,

the purposes aforesaid. Suc. 8. And be it further enocted. That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be exceuted and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be subfeet to sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall

be reasonable and proper in the premises.
Sec. 9. And be if further enacted, That
all alaves of persons who shall hereafter
be engaged in the rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking rofuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and af-terwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as sinves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Terri-tory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense ngainst the laws, unless the person claim-ing said fugitives shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide or the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of below dismirsed from

tills Beryfee. Sec. 11. And be it further exacted, the President of the United States is autherized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary, and proper for the suppression of this ebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public wel-

fare.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, the courts of the United States shall have power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, all other things necessary to carry this act into effect. Approved, July 17, 1862.

> [PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 54.] "An act to suppress insurrection, to

JOINT RESOLUTION extraordinary of punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." Hesolved, by the Senate and House of Re-vesentatives of the United States of Ameri-

ca, in Congress assembled, That the provi-sions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if to punish treason and rebellion, to seize any person within any State or Territo-ry of the United States other than those for other purposes," shall be so construed named as aforesaid, after the passage of as not to apply to any act or acis done this act, being engaged in armed rebel- prior to the passage thereof, nor to inion against the Government of the Unit- | clude any member of a State Legislature ed States, or aiding or abotting such re- or Judge of any State Court, who has no sellion, shall not, within sixty days after in accepting or entering upon his office public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the of the so-called "Confederate States of United States, cease to aid, countenance, America," nor shall any punishment or and abet such rebellion, and return to his proceedings under said act be so conallegiance to the United States, all the strued as to work a forfeiture of the real estate and property, moneys, stocks and estate of the offender, beyond his natural

Approved July 17, 1862.

SERVICE OF SILVER FOR GEN. ROSEnans .- We saw yesterday on exhibition at the Adjutant General's office, a beautiful service of silver, to be presented to General Rosecrans by the members of his staff in Western Virginia. The service consists of a splendid pitcher and two legant goblets. The articles are most elaborately chased. The manufacturer having displayed an elegant taste. The nitcher is inscribed as follows:

Presented to Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U.S.A. By the members of his staff, on retiring from the command of the Department of West Virginia, Headquarters Wheeling, Virginia, March 28, 1862.

The goblets are inscribed simply with the name of "Brig. Gen. W. S. Resecrans, U.S.A." The service cost about \$300, and is a ndsome and well-deserved compliment to the General, who was beloved and respected, not only by the members of his

Wheeling Intelligencer.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

ST. PAUL, MINN, August 25 .- Mr. Goodell arrived from Glenoos on Saturday night, and brings the welcome news | System and may be disposed of as the court shall that sixty-two persons supposed to have decree, and the proceeds thereof paid inthat sixty-two persons supposed to have to the Treasury of the United States for were forty-two women and children .-Among them are Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mr. Links and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Hider, John Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Gronfsey, Mr. Porter and family, Mr. Fadden and family, and Messrs. Hawhins, Parker, Pierce, and Ashley.

As regards the fate of the missionaries, e thinks about forty families, including those between Lacquihorle and the agency, are killed. He saw all the farmer Indians gathered at Mr. Rogers's house to defend him, but thinks they must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half-breeds scout Fencer would return to Fort Ridgley and give in names. Such assurances and belief they can hold out and can be no surrender without annihilation. The inmates know this. Col. Sibley's force was at St. Peter's at four clock on Saturday morning, fifty miles frem Fort Ridgley, but he could not reach there before Sunday evening. Col. Callen, with 700 cavalry, was to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed that the Indians will get information of the force advancing, and hastily leave the fort. Col. Callen writes the further he advances the news becomes

All the inhabitants were flocking into the towns.

Hon. J. R. Cleveland writes on the lst from Mankato that he staid at New Ulm last night and saw most horrible sights. One instance he relates where he saw eight bodies of stalwart men with their throats cut from ear to ear, their skulls battered, and limbs mutilated .-He knew some of them well as good citi-

zens of Brown county. Our opinion is that not less than 500 have been massacred. Large portions of Blue Earth and

Brown counties are depopulated. The wheat crop was left untouched, the owners flying eastward. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 .- The Bulletin has information from agents who left the Rappahanuock yesterday morning that our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels while falling back from the Rapidan. The losses on either side

re not serious Gen, Pope holds the railroad bridge, as well as two commanding positions on the opposite side which the rebels have

assailed several times. Our troops are distributed along the river and have resisted all assaults. They will be able to maintain their position until a junction with the other army

corps enables them to resume the offen-The rebels are endeavoring to turn our right and get in our rear by way of War-

The Bulletin also has a coport that the Hon. Charles J. Ingersolf has been arrested for language used at a Democratic meeting in Independence Square on Saturday night. Mr. Ingersoll was arrested by U. S. Deputy Marshal Schuyler and put under bends to answer.

(Special to the St. Louis Republican.) Camo, Aug. 24.—The following dispatch has just been received from Smithland:

To Brigadier-General Zuttle :

By unquestionable information, I learn that the force to which Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, surrendered Clarksville, did not exceed two hundred cavalry, assisted by citizens in that vicinity, with shot-gans and without artillery. whole force did not exceed four hundred, A part of their force, about one hundred, stayed in Hopkinsville on Thursday night. They had two wagons and the arms taken from our forces at Clarksville. They are recruiting, and they intend to hold Clarksville.

Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon at Mound City, telographed to General Tuttle this morning that reliable information had just been received that a band of guerrilias crossed the river last night and attacked the house of a Union man and threatened to hang him. This was at one o'clock A. M., and four miles from this place. They are about the place DOW.

Carro, Aug. 25 .- Twelve hundred rebels arrived last evening from Indianapoits, Ind. They will be sent to Vicksburg mmediately. No further particulars of the sinking

number lost is now stated to be four hundred, of whom seven are ladies, New York, Aug. 25 .- A Rappahanuock correspondent of a Philadelphia paper states, that, on the morning of the 21st, the rebels opened a battery on our centre and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little high-

of the Acadia have been received. The

er up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river at this point. The most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of this bridge.

The rebels opened a brisk fire on one of Sigel's batteries, to which for a time our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slacked and theirs ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge and Sigel offered no opposition. Every thing seemed favorable, but the acene soon changed. No sooner had they crossed than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely damolishes it, and a deadly fire of munketry assails the rebels in front; their retreat cut off, and no hope left; a few shells from our battery, a charge, and they are ours; not a man escapes. Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured

and about four hundred killed and wound-The enemy having failed in this, ed. now hurled their forces with impetuosity and atrive to outflank Sigel by crossing at

enemy in sgain repulsed and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy surgesded I have not yet

Bratnagenin, Mo., Aug., 23.—General Brown has lesued an order requiring all persons in this district who have not taken the oath to report in person imme-diately to the nearest Propost Marshal for the purpose of taking the oath, and giving sufficient bonds for the faithful observance thereof. All persons who fail to comply with this order by the 25th of this month will be removed by the Provost Marshal General outside the Federal lines, and notified that if bereafter found within the lines without proper authority they will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The reason for mak ing this stringent order is the fact that there are a number of persons who have not yet taken the oath, and the General commanding has positive evidence that they keep up direct line of communica-

tion with the enemy. HEADQARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3. a Brigadler General J. T. Boyle is assigned to the command of the troops in and about Louisville, Kentucky, and of such detached forces within the State of Kentucky as are not under the command of Major-General Nolson, and troops arriving in Louisville will be despatched by him to their destination under such instructions as he may receive from these headquarters. He will continue his cadquarters at Louisville, Kentucky...

All matters not purely military occur ring within the State, and not taken cog nizance of by Major-General Nelson, will be referred, as heretofore, to Brigadier General Boyle for his action under such instructions as have been or may hereafte be furnished him. By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Waioux.

C. W. FOSTER, A. A. G. Readycautes U. S. Forces in Reserver, Louisville, Aug. 20, 1802.

Special Orders No. 34.

[EXTEACT.] All steamboats of sufficiently light draught for the Cumberland river are

required in the Government service, and will be so used. Officers or owners of boats adapted to

this service will report, in writing, with out delay, to "Col. Thee. Swords, A.Q.M. General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky., the name, capacity, and location of the same. Until further orders no goods of sutlers or civilians will be shipped up the Cumberland river, except on permit of Col.

Thos. Swords.

Gen. Buell. The Louisville Journal of the 26th inst., has the following article in relation to this officer. No one doubts that General BUELL will fight splendidly when he gets

We have the means of knowing that distinguished military officers, who, for some months past, have been familiar with Gen Busl's position, are amazed at the numerous attacks made upon him through out the country. They say, that, so far from doing nothing as charged, his whole army has been engaged with the most untiring activity and energy in manonvres upon a grand scale, the purpose being to prevent Gen. Bragg, with his 60,-000 men, from penetrating the rich lands

of East Tennessee. After the fall of Corinth, the army of the Ohio lay in line with the right at Tuscumbia, Ala, and the left at Battle Creek near Chattanoogs. The enemy massed 60,000 men at Chattanoogs, intending to pass the river at that point and to march by way of the Sequatchic valley over to McMinnville and through Murfreesboro to Nashville and thus turn the left of Buell's army. By the time Bragg was ready to commence this important movement, Buell changed his front, awinging his whole line so that the right which was at Tuscumbia became the left at McMinuville, while another army lay from Battle Creek to McMinnville ready to concentrate and crush the enemy at whatever point he should attempt to pass into Middle Tennesses. The rebels, having the railroad along the Tennesses river entirely at their com-mand, moved their troops with great rapidity from Chattanooga to Knowville and vice verse, seeking a point to panetrate into Middle Tennessee, but were

foiled everywhere. During the whole summer, Gen. Buell has been manceuvring against double his own force in the most masterly manner, and always with success. Nothing could surpass the rapidity of the marches of his division. For weeks together, officers and men have been without the shelter of tents, but they have been invariably at the point indicated at the time indicated and eager for battle.

THEY WANTED HIM, -A stout, athletic ndividual applied to a well-known surgeon of this city yesterday to learn his pinion whether he was capable of "bear-

ng arms. The following is the dialogue reported by one present You have frequent palpitation of the

icari, don't you? " Yes sir, often." " Your family is subject to pulmona diseases ?

" Two have died from consumption

sir. "Do you have the piles ?" " Very often." " And frequently you are] dizzy and

faint T "Very frequently." " Liver out of order, tuo, is it not?" " Very much so, sir "You experience much oppression after partaking of a hearty meal?"

"Yes sir, my digretion is very bad in-The disciple of Esculapius applied is stethoscope to the breast of the invad. The ponderous heart and leathern lungs were grinding out health and

vitality and with a commisserating look he informed him :

staff, but by everybody with whom he came in contact in Westean Virginia.— | French's Ford, but General Pope orders up Banks and Reno to aid Sigel, and the that is wanted !!—Chrospo Tribune.